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Presidential On-Spot Guidance to N.,S. Hamgyong Provs.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to various branches of the national economy in North and South Hamgyong Provinces and Chongjin for 11 days between June 17 and 27, the KCNA reported.

The President guided on the spot work in the Tanchon district, South Hamgyong Province, on June 17 and 18.

He went to the construction site of a rotary kiln at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory early morning. He acquainted himself in detail with the scale, site and progress of the construction project and expressed great satisfaction with the large-scale construction of the factory.

Making a round of all production processes from the raw material dumping ground to the kiln shop, the President said that the factory should be expanded to rapidly increase the production of magnesia clinker.

Then he went to the construction site of the Tanchon Smeltery which is being built on a large scale. There he said that along with the smelting of various non-ferrous metals, the production of phosphorous fertilizer should be envisaged in the future.

After inspecting Tanchon-up, he said that dwelling houses should be built in a concentric way as many factories were under construction and the number of workers rapidly increased and indicated the principle and ways to be followed in the construction of dwelling houses.

He examined the general plan for the urban construction in the Tanchon district and the model of Tanchon-up and taught that while accelerating the construction of multi-storeyed flats, a bathing-place and recreation grounds should be built so that the working people might have a proper rest.

He asked in detail about the spring farm work, such as sowing of rice in the cold beds, rice transplanting and weeding and the present temperature in day time and night in the Tanchon district. He highly appreciated the fact that this year's farming, particularly, rice farming is as good as in the western coastal area.

After acquainting himself in detail with the actual conditions there, he guided two consultative meetings of functionaries in the domain of the mining industry in the Tanchon district.

At the meeting, he gave programmatic teachings.

The President gave on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin between June 19 and 27.

During this period, he inspected major industrial establishments and cooperative farms in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin including the hot rolling mill and the construction site of the cold rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Hoeryong Cornstarch Factory, the Ilhyang Cooperative Farm in Kyongsong county, the Hoeryong-up Cooperative Farm and the Ingye Cooperative Farm in Hoeryong county and the Wangjaesan Cooperative Farm in Onsong county. He fully grasped the Party work of the province and city and work in all branches of the national economy and gave minute guidance to them and looked after the lives of the people.

Pyongyang

On the other hand, President Kim Il Sung on July 2 visited the Sochang Fruit and Vegetable Store and the Sochang Aquatic Products Store of Oesong district situated in the Chollima Street of Pyongyang.

He was accompanied by So Yun Sok, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, and personages concerned.

He saw various species of fresh fruits and vegetables and processed fishes which the stores supply to the population.

At the stands of the stores he deeply acquainted himself with the demand of the inhabitants for fruits and vegetables and their tastes through the functionaries there and expressed satisfaction over the regular supply of fruits and vegetables and aquatic products to the population and over the high qualities of the commodities and the good furnishing of the stores, seeing various species of fruits and processed fishes.

Enlarged Meet

Under the guidance of the President a Joint Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee and the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK was held on June 26.

The meeting was attended by Members and Alternate Members of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee and the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK and members of the Auditing Commissions of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee and the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the WPK.

Present at the meeting were Li Jong Ok, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kang Song San, Hong Si Hak, Choe Jae U and Pyon Chang Bok, Chairmen of Committees and Ministers of the Administration Council, leading functionaries of central organs, chief secretaries of city, district and county Party committees in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin, Party and administrative functionaries of industrial establishments, chairmen of the city, district and county cooperative farm management committees, secretaries of ri primary Party committees and chairmen of cooperative farm management boards in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin.

The meeting discussed the tasks of North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin municipality for successfully carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

At the meeting President gave important teachings.

He said first that North Hamgyong Province still has a lot of reserves for increasing grain production and gave minute teachings on the problem of agricultural development in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin.

He said that if farming is done in accordance with the Juche-based farming method, a new turn will be brought about in the agricultural production in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin, too.

He taught that in order to increase the grain production, it is very important to set the proper times for sowing rice in the nursery and for sowing maize.

Noting that in order to move up the farming season, it is important to mechanize farm work, he put forward the task to manufacture and supply large quantities of tractors and trailing farm machines.

Stressing that for mechanization, it is necessary to rezone the fields well, he took a step for a larger supply of "Pungnyon-ho" tractors to Chongjin and North Hamgyong Province and put forward a task for the province to assemble by itself 400-500 "Chonjin-ho" tractors a year.

The President laid stress on firmly adhering to the principles of the right crop on the right soil and of the right crop at the right time.

He taught that chemicalization of agriculture should be accelerated.

To realize chemicalization, he said, firstly, the construction of the Aoji Chemical Factory should be finished at an early date, secondly, the production of stimulus for growth of crops be increased, thirdly, more humus soil be produced and fourthly, large quantities of silicon fertilizer be turned out at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

Then, he gave detailed teachings regarding work in the domain of industry.

He said that a new mine should be developed to fully satisfy the demand for lime-stone in the northern area, and set production targets of the Musan mine for each stage to systematically increase the production of concentrated ore.

Pointing out that the metallurgical industry should serve the engineering industry, he said that the metallurgical works should supply more sufficiently different kinds and standards of rolled steel required by the machine plants and the latter should make an effective use of rolled steel supplied by the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works.

He stressed that the Chongjin Shipyard should be built up more solidly into a powerful ship-building base and more large ships be built.

President Sends Condolence to Chairman of YAR Presidential Council

PYONGYANG, July 1 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on July 1 sent a message of condolences to Abdul Karim Al Arashi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the assassination of Ahmed Hussein Al Ghasmi, President of the Yemen Arab Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces.

The message reads:

Upon hearing the news that His Excellency Ahmed Hussein Al Ghasmi, President of the Yemen Arab Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, was suddenly assassinated, I express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Government and people of the Yemen Arab Republic and the bereaved family of the deceased on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Pyongyang Hits Pak's "Economic Proposal"

(See the fulltext on page 2)

Rodong Sinmun on July 1 carried an editorial article headlined "Comment on Splittist's 'Economic Cooperation Plan'" exposing the reactionary nature of the "economic cooperation between the north and south" brought forward by traitor Pak Jung Hi in the so-called "special statement" on June 23.

Pointing out that the north-south economic cooperation plan is not a brain child of Pak Jung Hi on any account, nor a matter that has arisen for the first time at present, the comment read:

As regards the problem of economic collaboration and exchange between the north and the south, it was proposed in all respects by us already 20 or more years ago and later this issue was again raised in detail on the positive of initiative of our side in the early period when the north-south dialogue started.

Why is that the south Korean authorities who have been dead set against the proposal of the DPRK for economic collaboration have now come forward with a "plan of north-south economic cooperation" all of a sudden?

The comment made a reply as follows:

This offer made by the south Korean authorities is detestable. It is not for reunification but has behind it a sinister splittist design to create "two Koreas."

If north-south economic cooperation is to be a true cooperation, it must be totally for the country's reunification and serve it.

Denouncing that the south Korean rulers, who depend entirely on the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists for capital, technology and raw materials, talk about some sorts of "cooperation," the comment refuted: This inevitably arouses public suspicion that they attempt to hurl even our economy into the U.S. and Japanese economic sphere.

If they want economic cooperation between our people really for reunification, they must stop the fascist suppression of the patriotic forces desirous of reunification, abandon their anti-communist policy against us and take the position of promoting great national unity.

The comment successively refuted:

If in our country "economic cooperation" is to be realized truly in the interests of the people, misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south should be dispelled, an atmosphere of trust created, and the tension between them eased.

If all the proposals including that for economic collaboration in our country are really to serve as a basis for promoting reunification, they should be firmly based on the three principles of national reunification which were officially recognized as reunification charter for all the nation.

It said: the Pak Jung Hi clique must again confirm the three principles of national reunification set forth by us and, on this basis, scrap the June 23 statement designed to split the country into "two Koreas", oust the U.S. armed forces, give up their anti-communist fascist policy, release the detained patriots and democrats, and refrain from their clamour about invading the north to attack us.

Kidnapped Fishermen Return

PANMUNJOM, July 3 (KCNA)—Four fishermen of the angle fishing net boat No. 512 of the Nampo Fishery Station, who were kidnapped by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique having their fishing boat sunken when they were going astray after losing their navigational course due to a thick fog while catching fish in the West Sea on June 27, returned to the northern half of the Republic through Panmunjom on July 3.

One fisherman who had been aboard the boat with them was killed when it was sunken by the enemy's shelling and one other fisherman could not return because the enemy detained him for a sinister political plot.

On May 19 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sank our peaceful fishing boat which was adrift in the high seas off the eastern coast due to engine trouble and killed or kidnapped fishermen aboard it. In the wake of this brutal act, they moved the theatre of piracy to the West Sea and committed a similar criminal act on June 27. This fully showed to the whole world that they are ferocious pirates and human butchers.

In the earlier piratic act, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique claimed that our fishing boat was an "armed spy ship" and detained and persecuted our fishermen for nearly one month, hatching a political plot to slander us. But they were compelled to send back all of our fishermen by the vehement denunciation of our people and the strong pressure of world public opinion.

This time they detained our fishermen for one week and sent them back, fearful of the denunciation and pressure of our people and the world people. But they keep detaining one fisherman on an absurd pretext.

The 390th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held today at Panmunjom.

At the meeting the senior member of our side called the enemy side to task for trying to continuously detain one of our fishermen under a preposterous pretext and strongly demanded it send him back at an early date. But, the enemy side refused to send him back.

The 390th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was followed by the 453rd meeting of secretaries of both sides to the MAC, at which the work of handing and taking over our kidnapped fishermen was conducted.

Upon coming over to the northern half of the Republic at 4:40 in the afternoon, our fishermen pungently denounced the enemy for having brutally killed their comrade and detained one other. They took off the clothes and shoes put on them by the enemy into the portion of the enemy side.

Yet, unable to repress their indignation, they threw sand at the enemy, denouncing the brigands.

At Panmunjom Choe Yun Sok and other personages concerned warmly met our fishermen who returned to the embrace of the Republic.

KOREA FOCUS

"Election" in S. Korea

The "National Conference for Unification", rubber stamp electoral college, elected Pak Jung Hi to second term "yusin presidency." What is called Pak's "reelection" is far from worth printing, because it has been a foregone conclusion. The latest action was designed to provide plausible rationale for his "yusin system" and make the world public believe that as if he enjoyed popular support.

A special staff report published on February 18, 1973 by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, entitled "Korea and the Philippines: November 1972," has this to say:

"In the case of Korea, President Pak has now obtained the power he sought. He can be removed only by his own agreement, by death or by revolution. Those who wish to oppose his one-man rule will have virtually no option but to seek his removal by extra-legal means."

In short, the report shows clearly that today it is impossible to make the peaceful transfer of power in south Korea. The last six years have proved the above-mentioned report was right. Nevertheless, some people describe Pak one-man rule as a fait accompli and go the length of saying that such a dictatorship is a necessary stage in any given developing country. Is it reasonable that an absolute majority people can be neglected? Are they saying that they must acquiesce in denial of freedom, democracy and human rights which mankind stands for?

Suffice to say that we are apprehensive of continuation of dictatorial Pak regime. The source of our greater anxiety is the prospect that the forces of "conscience" which have so far denied the Pak junta are now showing signs of living together with it.

The political activities of public organization including individual persons are usually most pronounced at a time of elections. However, in south Korea today, such activities are totally prohibited during the election. Most significant fact about south Korean "presidential election" is that Pak Jung Hi alone runs as a candidate, unopposed. This is an outright challenge to democracy.

This sort of indirect election is illegally provided for in the "constitution" and "related election law" that were fabricated under the martial law.

A total of 1,630 constituencies picked up 2,359 members of electoral college, whose process is extremely unlawful. Its candidates must be independent of party affiliation and cannot receive official support of any parties. The "government" authorities of all level are permitted interference with election campaigns.

The deputies thus elected are allowed neither to carry out any political activities other than attending the session of the "National Conference for Unification" to give legitimacy to the behavior of Pak junta, nor to hold any additional posts such as "national assemblymen."

The members of the highest political organ of the country, ostensibly representing national sovereignty, are prohibited from any party activities and political activities. How can elected officials perform their duties and functions of a working government?

"Yusin constitution" empowers Pak Jung Hi to serve as the "chairman of the National Conference for Unification," and "chief executive"; he has also authority of dissolving the "national assembly" at any time he likes, of appointing the "chief justice of the supreme court" as well as the members of the central election supervisory commission; and he is able to invoke extra-legal "emergency decrees."

Only the "NCU chairman" is allowed to engage in party activities and political activities and assume additional posts. No doubt the chairman can run the "NCU" in any way he pleases to meet his political purposes.

All the members of the electoral college must write the name of their own choice on voting forms in their own hand-writing, the device which tells who have voted for and who have voted against.

This is literally a self-electing machine.

Even the late notorious generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek did not try to hold the post for chairman of "national assembly," the electoral college.

Therefore, south Korean people have been arguing for a long time that all the "elections" under "yusin system" are merely methods to legitimize the maintenance of dictatorial system.

They charged, "After abolishing the direct presidential election at the point of bayonet, the authorities corrupted even the people by means of money and abuse of power, and had gone the length of staging this election farce."

They organized extensive campaign to boycott the "election to the National Conference for Unification" and "presidential election."

Whatever deceptive propaganda and method Pak Jung Hi may use, his fate is self-evidently sealed. Vice and corruption can never thrive forever.

DPRK, Western Samoa Set Up Diplomatic Ties

PYONGYANG, June 29 (KCNA)—A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Independent State of Western Samoa was released in New York on June 28, according to a report.

It said that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Independent State of Western Samoa agreed upon opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level out of the desire to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The communique was signed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Han Si Hae, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the United Nations, authorized by the Government of the DPRK, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Maiava Iulai Toma, Permanent Representative of the Independent State of Western Samoa at the United Nations, authorized by the Government of the Independent State of Western Samoa.

Non-Aligned States Sci.-Technol. Coop. Com. Held

PYONGYANG, June 28 (KCNA)—A session of the Coordinating Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi between June 22 and 24, according to a report.

The session discussed the problem of developing scientific-technological cooperation among non-aligned countries and decided to form a centre to deal with the promotion of cooperation in this field.

Meeting of Japan Preparation Com. for 2nd World Conf. for Reunification of Korea Held

The Meeting of Japan Preparation Committee for the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on June 29 in Tokyo.

The meeting was attended by Ichikawa Makoto, Executive Member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo); Takaya Shinnen, General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; Kaneko Mitsuhiro, deputy Director of the Secretariat of the CC of the Japan Communist Party; Yamaguchi Junnosuke, deputy Director of the Secretariat of the Federation of Neutral Trade Union of Japan; Dietmen from the JSP, representatives of trade unions and democratic organizations and representatives of scholars, intellectuals, professors and religious men, more than 80 in all.

Also present were Jean Dory, Secretary General of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; and Yun Sang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the CSC of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Innami Hiroshi, deputy Director of the Japan-Korea Association, made an opening address.

The meeting was addressed by Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of Sohyo, on behalf of the Japan Preparation Committee.

He expressed his determination to make all his efforts for a success of the second world conference.

Jean Dory spoke next.

He stressed: when we all unite in one body and wage a struggle for the successful holding of the Second World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, we will make an active contribution to the accomplishment of the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the urgent desire of the Korean people.

At the meeting Ichikawa Makoto submitted a report about the preparatory work for the second world conference and its general plan and future action line, which the attendants of the meeting unanimously approved.

The meeting unanimously elected representative members of the Japan Preparation Committee—Asukata Ichio (Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP), Miyamoto Kenji (Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the JCP), Makieda Motofumi, Ichikawa Makoto (Executive Member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea), Iwai Akira (representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification) and four others. It also elected director of the secretariat.

The meeting adopted an appeal.

11th Cong. of Yugoslav Communists League Supports Korea Reunion

BELGRADE, June 24 (KCNA)—A report on the work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia since the 10th Congress of the LCY, which was submitted to the 11th Congress of the LCY held between June 20 and 23 referred to the development of the relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

It said that the relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, both non-aligned countries, have made big development in the past period.

The visit to our country by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1975 and the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in 1977 provided ample possibilities of developing the relations between the two countries and two Parties in an all round way and greatly contributed to further promoting mutual understanding and comprehension and mutual relations, it noted.

A resolution on the international situation adopted at the congress referred to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

It said:

Singling out the situation in the Korean Peninsula as a source of tension and threat to world peace, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia extend support to the demand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the realization of the reunification of the country by peaceful means and for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula.

Nat'l Coalition for Democracy Formed in Seoul

Anti-"government" figures of broad circles in south Korea on July 5 issued a statement declaring the start of the "National Coalition for Democracy" aimed at the restoration of democracy, prior to the indirect "presidential election" by the "National Conference for Unification," a rubber-stamp body of the one-man dictator.

The statement titled, "On the Occasion of the Inauguration of the National Coalition for Democracy" was reportedly issued in the name of political personages, intellectuals, Christians concerned, expelled journalists and other families of political prisoners, including former "president" Yun Bo Son, and former professor of "Hanguk Theological College" Mun Ik Hwan.

Its signatories reached more than 700.

Saying that after abolishing the direct presidential election at the point of bayonet, the authorities corrupted even people by means of money and abuse of power, and had gone the length of staging this election farce, the statement denied the validity of the indirect "presidential election" under the "*yusin* system."

The statement declared the inauguration of the "National Coalition for Democracy" for the purpose of restoring the lost sovereignty and defending the interests of the nation and expressed the strong resolve of waging pan-national struggles for the salvation of the country.

Determined to expand the organization of the coalition in defiance of subversive machinations and "persecution" by the authorities, the statement said: We take a historic new step forward.

As far backs the end of 1974, the "National Coalition for Democracy" was envisaged by the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy" which was organized by leading figures of political, religious, academic circles and figures of other strata in south Korea.

Various activities have been staged for the formation of the coalition.

DPRK's Comment on Secessionist's Offer of "Economic Cooperation"

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 1 carried an editorial article headlined "Comment on Splittist's 'Economic Cooperation Plan'" exposing the reactionary nature of the "economic cooperation between the north and south" brought forward by traitor Pak Jung Hi in the so-called "special statement" on June 23.

The article reads in full:

Already Offered by DPRK

On June 23, traitor Pak Jung Hi made public what he called a "special statement."

In this statement he brought forward the so-called "plan of north-south economic cooperation" in which the north and south are to conduct "interchange", "technical cooperation" and "capital cooperation" at a private level and form a "consultative body" for this purpose.

In a bid to mislead public opinion at home and abroad as if this "economic cooperation plan" were a "realistic" proposal they advanced for the first time, the south Korean authorities have now set in motion all mass media on their payroll, putting radio waves out of order and setting up mss. in wastefulness.

But the north-south economic cooperation plan is not a brainchild of Pak Jung Hi on any account, nor a matter that has arisen for the first time at present.

As regards the problem of economic collaboration and exchange between the north and the south, it was proposed in all respects by us already 20 or more years ago and later this issue was again raised in detail on the positive initiative of our side in the early period when the north-south dialogue started.

At his interview with Li Hu Rak, Chang Gi Yong, Choe Gyu Ha and other members of the Seoul side to the North-South Coordination Commission who came to Pyongyang on November 3, 1972, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, manifested his intention to realize many-sided collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres, such as politics, military affairs, diplomacy, economy and culture, since the south Korean side pledged already in May that year to make the three principles of national reunification a mainstay for reunification, not serving as cat's-paws of the United States and Japan.

That day, attaching particular importance to the north-south economic collaboration, the great leader put forward concrete proposals for it.

He first suggested to the south Korean side that when iron ore is deposited inexhaustibly in the northern half of the Republic they may excavate it as much as they wish, instead of trying to import it from abroad, by using their labour force as we will provide facilities to them.

He also said that because we are always ready to open for the south Korean fishermen the fishing grounds of the northern half of the Republic that teem with fish shoals in all seasons, their living may be stabilized, if they come and catch fish whenever they want to.

Then the great leader earnestly told that since we have rich experience already gained in irrigation and many technical personnel and also manufacture good machines, it would be advisable to quickly undertake irrigation projects in south Korea, too, with materials and equipment from us, without going to the trouble of borrowing money and facilities from Japan.

Acting upon the great leader's proposal for economic collaboration, our side proposed time and again to the south Korean side to effect north-south economic collaboration and interchange at the first, second and third sessions of the North-South Coordination Commission.

All these proposals of ours for economic collaboration and interchange are reasonable ones aimed at rejoining the severed national bonds, dispelling misunderstanding and mistrust, and jointly developing and utilizing the abundant natural resources of the country and thus improving the people's livelihood and steadily increasing the might of the nation. They are also an active national-salvation proposal for restoring national sovereingty and hastening the country's peaceful reunification to the maximum by getting free of dependence on foreign forces and are a most fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone who truly wants the reunification of the country.

Our proposal on carrying into effect north-south collaboration is indeed a patriotic proposal which proceeds from a lofty desire to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, which all the fellow countrymen eagerly hope, at the earliest possible date in the spirit of the north-south joint statement.

If our proposal for collaboration had come into effect, the relations between the north and the south would have been improved and undoubtedly a new phase opened for accelerating the cause of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities, however, turned down all our just proposals under the absurd pretext of "time" or "postulate."

What they brought forth at most was to develop jointly Mt. Kumgang-san for the tourist industry.

In face of our patriotic, fair logic and assertion for reunification, their treacherous answer for division was incoherent.

The south Korean side's insistence on mere development of Mt. Kumgang-san against our principled proposal is, in essence, an anti-national act aimed at replacing the north-south collaboration to bring about the coordinated development of the country and the prosperity of the nation with *kisaeng* tourism or amusement business.

This is a mockery and betrayal of the entire nation desirous of the north-south collaboration and reunification.

This is how matters stand.

For What Is Cooperation?

Today, six years since then, the south Korean authorities abuse others' things for their own and claim as if raising a new problem; their behaviour cannot be interpreted otherwise than a ridiculous political burlesque.

The recent allegation of the south Korean authorities for "economic cooperation" by no means befits their destitution in which they stagger, saddled with a fabulous sum of foreign debts exceeding 10,000 million dollars, as a result of their imploration for dollar, yen and mark.

Why is that the south Korean authorities who have been dead set against our proposal for economic collaboration have now come forward with a "plan of north-south economic cooperation" all of a sudden?

Is their proposal motivated by a purpose for reunification or by an intention for "two Koreas."

If they made such an offer for reunification, we construe it as their having accepted our economic collaboration proposal though belatedly and consider it a good thing.

But, on this occasion, you need to remind yourself of a saying: "Don't grab even a beautiful wild rose on sight, it has sharp thorns."

This offer made by the south Korean authorities is detestable. It is not for reunification but has behind it a sinister splittist design to create "two Koreas."

Clear proof of this is furnished by the acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique these days.

If north-south economic cooperation is to be a true cooperation, it must be totally for the country's reunification and serve it.

But, the south Korean authorities presuppose division and seek "economic cooperation" to create "two Koreas."

They have set it as their supreme goal to make "two Koreas" according to their "two nations and two states theory" and subordinate everything to it.

Internally the south Korean puppets established the "*yusin*" system to freeze the division and externally they dream of the "simultaneous UN membership of the north and the south" and "separate entry into the UN" and try to drive the train of "two Koreas" along the rail of "cross recognition."

It is only too clear that the south Korean authorities seeking "two Koreas" cannot think of any "cooperation" for one Korea.

If true north-south economic cooperation is to be promoted in our country, they must desist from the flunkeyist treacherous act of depending on the foreign forces or bartering away the country and national interests to them.

But they maintain their existence in tandem with the outside forces, going against the nation.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, born under the aegis of the U.S. forces and keeping themselves under their wings, are begging for the permanent presence and steady reinforcement of the U.S. troops at a time when the whole nation demands their immediate and total withdrawal.

As a result of aggression and treachery, Carter's pledge of troop pullout still remains an empty talk even today, one year and a half after he made such a statement and further retreat is made from his pledge. As of the end of March, the numerical strength of the U.S. troops in south Korea increased by 881, compared with the close of last year.

The south Korean rulers are clinging more and more tightly to the sleeves of their Japanese masters, harping on "south Korea and Japan are in the same boat" and "south Korea's safety is that of Japan."

The despotic acts of the aggressors with the traitors as a guide have now deepened the "south Korea-Japan relations" into the military stage from the economic stage and big war monopolies of Japan and the descendants of the imperial army vyingly swarming into south Korea.

As a result of the pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese traitorous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, south Korea has been completely "Americanized" and "Japanized" and is embroiling itself deeper into the political, economic and military spheres of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The quislings who have thrown one half of the country into the mouths of the tigers—U.S. and Japan—are seeking to create "two Koreas," selling off both resources and compatriots. No matter how much they vociferate about "economic cooperation", the world public will never believe that it is for the nation's well-being and the country's reunification.

The south Korean rulers, who depend entirely on U.S. and Japanese monopoly capitalists for capital, technology and raw materials, talk about some sort of "cooperation." This inevitably arouses public suspicion that they attempt to hurl even our economy into the U.S. and Japanese economic sphere.

If they want economic cooperation between our people really for reunification, they must stop the fascist suppression of the patriotic forces desirous of reunification, abandon their anti-communist policy against us and take the position of promoting great national unity.

But the south Korean authorities are repressing the patriotic forces thirsting for democracy and reunification on the one hand and on the other they are ceaselessly kicking up the anti-communist, "crush-the-north" row against the northern half.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi enacted the worst fascist laws in the world and set up the murderous repressive machinery with which his clique brand even those who discuss a bit about reunification as those dividing "public opinion" and punish them.

Even a mere statement or expression of earnest desire for reunification is charged as "false rumour" and subjected to capital punishment under the "*yusin*" system, the worst hell in history.

In particular, the south Korean puppets, who make anti-communism their mode of existence, are calling without a scruple for overthrowing us, regarding the compatriots in the northern half with the same blood ties of 5,000 years as the enemy, raving: "We cannot live together with communists in the north, though they are of the same blood."

Today the frenzy of the Pak Jung Hi clique against us has gone over to "prevailing over communism" from anti-communism, then to "wiping out communism" from "prevailing over communism" and now to "crush the north" from "wipe out communism."

They punish all south Koreans who call for reunification and look up at north, labelling them as "collaborators with communism", and answer us who strive for the country's reunification with "crush the north." We would like to ask them for what they want "economic cooperation" and who conducts "cooperation" with whom.

Now even the exchange conducted among other nations is guided by the principle of mutual benefit and cooperation. Nevertheless, they advocate "cooperation" among the nation, blustering that they will wipe out kith and kin, while taking a hostile attitude towards them. There is no one who will not jeer at such a ludicrous behaviour.

After all, the "economic cooperation" on the lips of the south Korean puppets cannot be construed otherwise than for "CIA" gangsters in the guise of civilians to engage in espionage and try to use it for their policy of confrontation and division, going in and out frequently, with abacus under their arms.

If in our country "economic cooperation" is to be realized truly in the interests of the people, misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south should be dispelled, an atmosphere of trust created, and the tension between them eased.

Where, then, are the south Korean authorities heading for at present? They are talking about "economic cooperation" in words, but in deeds they attempt to invade the north recklessly, going off into war hysterics.

With an eye to "recovering lost territory" by invading the northern half with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression, the south Korean war maniacs have drastically increased their war budget every year to accelerate the modernization of the "ROK army" equipment and geared all their human and material resources to augmenting war capabilities.

The south Korean authorities who have already sold off south Korea as U.S. military and nuclear base, are planning to ship in 8,000 million dollars' worth of armaments from the United States within 4 to 5 years allegedly to "offset" the withdrawal of U.S. forces; they are hell-bent on large-scale ceaseless war exercises against the northern half.

Under the situation in which the south Korean puppets are sharpening their swords and shooting guns against us in a war move incompatible with peaceful reunification, the so-called "economic cooperation" can serve their policy of confrontation, not the cause of national reunification. Is it necessary to give a lengthy explanation?

Underlying Three Principles

All the facts clearly show that the "economic cooperation" advertised by the south Korean rulers is a phony. It is not for reunification but a product of the divisive policy aimed to create "two Koreas."

The latest monstrous "plan of north-south economic cooperation" made by the south Korean puppets is a new trick seeking a criminal aim, when condemned by the people for their June 23 statement of splittism, to hide the real nature of their devisive moves, deceive public opinion at home and abroad and save themselves from the political crisis.

But they have grossly miscalculated.

If they wanted to gain even a little public sympathy, it would have been better for them to have frankly asked help from us who have a powerful independent national economy and humbly requested for cooperation. But they have neither courage nor frankness to do so.

To tell the truth, we have virtually nothing worth getting from south Korea.

We are not interested in whatever they have in south Korea except some pork, if any, which we might get as mentioned when Chang Gi Yong, former Vice-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Coordination Commission, was in Pyongyang.

If all the proposals including that for economic collaboration in our country are really to serve as a basis for promoting reunification, they should be firmly based on the three principles of national reunification which were officially recognized as reunification charter for all the nation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Korea must be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, as we already clarified in the July 4 north-south joint statement. No matter how the situation may change in the future the question of Korean reunification cannot be solved apart from these basic principles."

The three principles of national reunification reflect the desire and trend of the nation and mark a milestone on the road to reunification; they represent a great programme of reunification that should be observed by both sides on their way to the goal.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have proposed the current "plan of economic cooperation" with us for the purpose of reunifying the country on the three principles of national reunification instead of aiming to divide the country, there are questions of principle to which they must clarify their attitude before the whole nation.

The Pak Jung Hi clique must again confirm the three principles of national reunification set forth by us and, on this basis, scrap the June 23 statement designed to split the country into "two Koreas," oust the U.S. armed forces, give up their anti-communist fascist policy, release the detained patriots and democrats, and refrain from their clamour about invading the north to attack us.

When the south Korean authorities pledge before the whole nation to carry out such things as mentioned above, and put their pledge into practice, we are ready to discuss with them all questions arising between the north and the south including that of economic cooperation.

If the south Korean authorities make such a radical change in their policy, all the nation will hail it and may pin "decorations" on their chests.

But obviously in our eyes the south Korean rulers will not be men bold enough to make such a decision.

Just as the crow can only croak, so the Pak Jung Hi cabal can only chant a ballad of splittism.

Reunification and division cannot go together; patriots and traitors cannot live under the same roof.

For the sake of reunification the Pak Jung Hi band who is addicted to fascism and wants permanent division must step down from "power", and patriots who demand democracy and peaceful reunification must come to power.

If a new patriotic, democratic government is set up in south Korea, we will hand in hand with it completely solve all the questions related to the reunification of the country including the problem of effecting many-sided collaboration and exchange between the north and the south as indicated by the five-point policy for national reunification.

Rough and thorny is the path leading to national reunification, but the united effort of the fifty million people will certainly bring the dawn of reunification.

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

DPRK's Consistent Efforts for Korea's Peaceful Reunion

Pak Jung Hi issued a "special statement" on June 23 and alleged that a private-level consultative body must be set up between the north and south for cooperation in such fields as trade, technology and capital.

This is aimed at whitewashing his junta undeniable responsibility for the violation of the agreed points of the north-south joint statement and the rupture of the dialogue and saving itself from its resulting isolation within and without.

The immediate cosmetic effect he planned to produce is to create the misleading impression that he is committed to an independent peaceful reunification. A hard fact, however, is that the contrary is the case. It is Pak the secessionist that rejected all the sincere, reasonable proposals of the DPRK side since the announcement of the July 4, 1972 north-south joint statement.

In November 1972 the DPRK made public the following four-point proposal at the second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission:

First, the inexhaustible deposits of iron ore in north Korea should be developed jointly and utilized for the iron industry and natural resources in the south also be developed jointly.

Second, north Korea's experiences, techniques and facilities should be utilized in irrigation projects in the south.

Third, fishing grounds in the northern half which abound in marine resources should be utilized by both the north and the south.

Fourth, the DPRK should supply the south with heavy industry products and raw materials in exchange for south Korea's agricultural and livestock farm products and light industry.

The DPRK's is an independent national economy. The DPRK has large deposits of coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, copper, gold, graphite, silver and tungsten. It's self-sufficiency rate of raw materials and fuel is as high as 70 per cent. As for agriculture, last year, it produced 8.5 million tons of grain—4 million tons for consumption and 4.5 million tons for reservation—despite bad weather condition throughout the world.

The DPRK has also splendid irrigation systems. The total length of the irrigation channels is as long as the perimeter of the earth—about 37,600 kilometers; 31 per cent of the total acreage under cultivation is irrigated—the highest figure in the world.

To be precise, there is nothing indigenous on the south Korean junta's side to offer in the form of "capital, technical and economic cooperation," since almost everything about its economy is "made in U.S.A. or Japan."

The south Korean economy largely depends on foreign capital—mostly on the U.S. and Japan. Its foreign debts amounts to more than 10,000 million dollars. South Korea depends more than 80 per cent on foreign countries for the supply of raw materials and fuels. Last year, its agricultural imports from the U.S. amounted to $900 million. The U.S. provided about 70 per cent of south Korea's agricultural imports.

It is expected that the south Korean agricultural imports this year will reach $1 billion.

The DPRK Government remains firmly committed to the divided country's reunification and peace. It doesn't want a war under whatever circumstances.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows at the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea held on March 29, 1948:

"We should mobilize the strength of the entire Party and all the people to the struggle for the attainment by our people themselves of the independence and sovereignty and democratic reunification of the country, free from foreign interference, after making the foreign troops withdraw simultaneously from north and south Korea...."

Pyongyang's efforts are presented in a brief chronological table:

As early as **April 1948** a joint conference of various political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea was held in Pyongyang at the initiative of President Kim Il Sung; it unanimously agreed to propose the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign troops from north and south Korea for the peaceful establishment of a united government.

In **August 1955**, the DPRK Government urged the Seoul side to agree to the following: to have all the foreign troops withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula; to discontinue any military action against each other; reduce armed forces mutually to a minimum level; and call a meeting of representatives of north and south Korean authorities.

The Third Congress of the WPK held in **April 1956** called for: simultaneous pullout of foreign troops from Korea; mutual contact between the north and south for political and economic collaboration.

In **1957**, the Government of the Republic announced at President Kim Il Sung's suggestion a plan to send 100,000 *sok* of relief rice and vast quantities of relief goods to the famine- and poverty-stricken south Korean people. In **1958**, Cabinet decision was approved, to offer the south 150,000 *sok* of polished rice, five million metres of cloth, 10,000 tons of sea products and four million pairs of shoes and place the neglected orphans under the care of the Government of the Republic to help relieve the several million unemployed and the hundreds of thousands of neglected orphans in south Korea and grant a monthly scholarship of 1,000 *won* (old currency) to 3,000 poor south Korean university students.

In his report at the 15th anniversary celebration of August 15 Liberation in **1960**, President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea elucidated again in a comprehensive way the invariable line of reunifying the country peacefully on independent and democratic principles and advanced a new epochal proposal of enforcing the confederation of north and south Korea as a transitional measure pending complete reunification if the south Korean authorities could not still agree to free north-south general elections, and realizing economic and cultural interchange, correspondence, travel of people, etc.

The 11th Session of the Second SPA of **June, 1962** called for a consultative meeting to discuss the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea, conclusion of a peace agreement between north and south Korea and a mutual disarmament agreement.

The Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly held in **March 1964** proposed to achieve national unity and cooperation by convening a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, or through contacts and exchange of views between the representatives of all strata in north and south Korea; with a view to rehabilitating the devastated economy of south Korea and solving the problems of people's living, it offered to supply south Korea annually with 2 million *sok* of rice, 100,000 tons of structural steel, 1,000 million kwh of electricity, 10,000 tons of chemical fibre, cement, timber, and machines, etc., and accept the south Korean unemployed to the northern half and provide them with occupation and stable life.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced an eight-point proposal for national reunification at the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly in **April 1971**.

Its content is as follows:

(1) to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea; (2) to reduce the armed forces of the north and the south to 100,000 or less men respectively; (3) to abolish the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact," the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and all other treacherous and shackling treaties concluded by the south Korean "regime"; (4) to establish a unified central government by holding north-south general elections independently on a democratic basis; (5) to ensure all the political parties, public organizations and individual personages freedom of political activity in the whole areas of north and south Korea in order to hold those general elections; (6) to establish a north-south confederation as a transitional step, if need be; (7) to realize wide-range exchanges between the north and south; and (8) to hold a political consultative meeting of north and south Korea to negotiate the above-mentioned problems.

On **August 6, 1971**, basing himself on his scientific analysis of the fast-changing situation at home and abroad, President Kim Il Sung elucidated, as follows, an epoch-making line of wide-range north-south negotiations with the purpose of thawing the frozen state of long standing between the north and the south and opening up a new phase of national reunification:

"Apart from the question as to whether or not the south Korean rulers accept our 8-point peaceful reunification programme, why are they, if they truly want the reunification of the country, afraid of contacts and negotiations between the north and the south?

"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea."

Thus, the Seoul side was forced to start a dialogue with the DPRK. Preliminary talks began between the north and south Korean Red Cross Societies in Panmunjom from **September 1971.** In the **spring of 1972**, behind-the-scene negotiations were started by high-ranking officials of the north and south Korean authorities.

The north-south joint statement on the basis of the three principles for national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was made public on **July 4, 1972.** The north-south joint statement received an overwhelming support of the nation and won UN endorsement in **1972.**

At the second meeting of the Coordination Commission held on **Mar. 15, 1973** the DPRK side presented a five-point proposal to ease tension between north and south Korea—to stop arms reinforcement and the arms race; to reduce the armed forces to less than 100,000 bilaterally; to stop introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from outside; to have all the foreign troops including the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea; to conclude a peace agreement with the U.S. in order to relax the tension in Korea and create a premise for an earlier independence and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Pak Jung Hi declared a notorious "two-Korea" policy in his "special foreign policy speech" of **June 23, 1973,** demanding separate admission of the DPRK and the "ROK" to the United Nations.

To cope with this President Kim Il Sung **on the same day** made public a five-point policy whose content is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

On **Jan. 25, 1977,** political parties and public organizations of the DPRK met in Pyongyang and put forth a new four-point reunification proposal. In its second principle, the DPRK Government proposed the easing of tension between north and south Korea and removal of the danger of nuclear war.

Three Principles

The three principles of national reunification are clarified as follows in the north-south joint statement issued on July 4, 1972.

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference;

Secondly, reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side;

Thirdly, great national unity as one nation should be promoted first of all, transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system.

INDEPENDENCE

Independence is the very fundamental principle to be followed in the process of national reunification and regulates other two principles. Independence means that the Korean people should realize the reunification of their country on the basis of their self-determination without permitting the interference of any outside forces, for the sake of their own interests.

For the purpose of carrying through the principle of independence, priority should be given the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea.

PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION

Peaceful reunification means realizing the eventual reunification of the country through bilateral negotiation, and not with the use of arms.

In order to maintain the peaceful reunification principle, both sides should stop slandering each other and causing antagonisms. The peaceful reunification demands prevention of any armed conflict between the north and the south. Although the DPRK has declared it has no intention to invade the southern part, the south Korean "regime" is increasing armament and opposing the U.S. troop withdrawal on the pretext of the "threat from the north."

(Continued on page 3)

Montreal Star on Moon Cult (6)

Smiling Moonies Woo Powerful Allies

Montreal Star reporter Josh Freed wrote an article on Moonies' contact with U.S. congressmen in the paper's February 18, 1978 issue. Follows its full text.

The Unification Church has maintained a full-time lobby team in Washington for more than three years in hopes of becoming "friends" with members of congress and their staff.

Operating out of an old man of several blocks from the Capitol, the team consists of 13 attractive, well-groomed young women and two men whose task is to form personal relationships with congressional staff "on any pretext they can."

"There's really nothing else like them around the hill," says one Washington aide. "Other lobby groups are here to influence specific decisions...but the Moonies are here to lobby the congressman on a personal level."

"It's quite a bizarre situation."

The lobby effort reached its peak during Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Watergate campaign to defend President Richard Nixon and continued strongly until six months ago—but has been far less visible since a House investigation into the Moonies raised questions about their connections to the Korean government and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

The lobby team, however, is still in Washington, keeping a low profile and visiting aides with whom they have already established contact. Congressional staff about the "hill" tell of endless efforts to win them over as friends during the past two years, and acknowledge that in some cases the Moonies were at least partially effective. One aide was so struck by the omnipresence of the lobby that she submitted a detailed brief on their activities to congressional investigators.

The Star spoke with several Washington aides, ex-Moonies from Washington and a member of the congressional committee investigating the Moonies—some of whom did not wish to be identified. Among the Unification Church activities in Washington they identify over the last three years:

* At least two members of the lobby team are employed full-time on the staff of congressmen, although they continue to live at the lobby team's headquarters at 1004 Pennsylvania Ave. and turn their salaries over to the church.

A third member of the team recently left Washington saying she had been hired at the home office of a Texas congressman.

* Several congressmen have sponsored Moonies activities, going so far as to obtain them rooms in congress buildings for their meetings, attend their functions, show them films and praise Rev. Moon as a "positive force in the world."

* Many congressional aides have visited the Moonies lobby team's house for lectures and others have gone out to lunch, movies and other outings with them. Some aides have used church members as a liaison with the Korean embassy to arrange free trips to Korea, and one secretary on the hill quit her job to join the Moonies.

* A senator and congressman from Alaska launched private member's bills in the House and Senate, and got support from other members, to help get a young Moonie into the West Point military academy—although Rev. Moon has specifically called for infiltration of West Point as part of his scheme for "subjugating the world."

* Four senators and 28 congressmen endorsed the Moonies' 40-day fast to defend President Nixon during Watergate, after intensive lobby efforts that included a $200,000 ad campaign in 12 major U.S. newspapers.

A congressional investigation has shown that index cards were sometimes kept on congressmen visited by lobbyists, and investigators are trying to show that the Nixon lobby effort was co-ordinated by the KCIA.

All of these activities appear part of a scheme by Rev. Moon to "exercise influence" over government by assigning pretty young women to every member of Congress.

"We must assign three young ladies to each senator...but first make the aides your friends, particularly secretaries," he had told church members in Mater Speaks, a study guide distributed to Moonies... "So we need many young ladies.

"If we find among the senators and congressmen no one really usable for our purpose, we can make senators and congressmen of our members. This is our dream—our project—but shut your mouth tight and have hope and go on to realize it. We must have an automatic theocracy to rule the world."

Throughout the Capitol, aides and secretaries tell of the diligent visits of ever-smiling Moonies who travelled about in pairs bringing tea and cookies, and remembering individual aides birthdays and bringing them get-weel cards after illness.

"They were really interested in getting to know me as a person," recalls Laurie Houck, then an aide for Rep. Kiki De La Garza of Texas. "They were friendly, smiling and forever inviting me to dinner...but they never mentioned the Unification Church."

Miss Houck went out several times with young Moonie lobbyists and felt attracted to them, but she cut off the relationship when she learned they were Moonies.

"I'm a sensitive person and I get involved with people easily. I felt myself getting pulled in like a trap so I stopped seeing them to protect my position as an aide. They kept coming around anyway and became real nuisances, and eventually I came to see them for what they really are."

Adds Rick Bowman, also an aide to Rep. De La Garza at the time. "They invited me to practically every activity you can think of. When I came out of the hospital after a small operation they brought me cookies, cake, you name it." Mr. Bowman remembers their leaving a letter for the congressmen expressing sympathy at all "the criticism congressmen get these days. This is to let you know some one is behind them and thinking of them."

A third member of Rep. De La Garza's staff, secretary Ian Marr, became so involved with the group she quit her job and was later seen roaming the streets holding hands and singing songs with Moonies.

Although most staff members say they found the Moonies nothing but "pests," others tell of visiting the Moonies' house and seeing other visiting congressional aides—including one unidentified judiciary aide who had become a member of the group.

Another aide tells of a conversation with Moonies in which it was implied that if she wanted to run for congress, funds could be "made available."

According to one former long-time Moonie who was closely connected to the Washington lobby until 1977, every member of the team was assigned 20 congressmen and taught to create "various little projects as a pretext for seeing them."

Lobbyists were instructed to watch congressmen's speeches and remarks positively on them when they got a chance as well as to notice details—like family photos on the desk—over which they could strike up conversations.

"Most lobbyists on the hill are 40ish men while ours were all 20ish women...so it gave us a good advantage," recalls this ex-Moonie. "They were chosen because they were bright and tactful and knew the right answers to embarrassing questions about the Moonies.

"People on the hill are pretty sharp," she acknowledges, "but a lot of them couldn't help but appreciate our smiles and sincerity, especially since they didn't know what we were up to."

During this period, House Speaker Carl Albert came under fire from the press for his relationship with five-year Moonie lobbyist Susie Bergman, who brought him tea each day and often accompanied him. Mr. Albert had since retired and Miss Bergman is now employed as a case worker by Arkansas Congressman Doug Hammerschmidt.

Mr. Hammerschmidt's chief of staff, Raymond Reld, defends Miss Berman's employment on the grounds of religious freedom and describes her as a "conscientious and model worker, whose only critics are the press."

"I run a tight office and I've worked with her a year, so I'd know if she was up to anything," he says.

A similar defence is offered for Sherry Westerlidge, a secretary for Congressman Jack Brooks, chairman of the powerful government operations committee, although Miss Westerlidge continues to live with the Moonie lobby team.

"I would never ask what religion someone follows when I hired them. I just don't care," says Gene Peters of the Capitol Hill placement office. "Sherry fit the qualifications and we hired her. For all I know there may be four or five more like her."

Evidence presented at the congressional hearings indicated that files of a sometimes personal nature were kept on some congressmen visited by lobbyists during the Nixon campaign.

The index cards made public include comments on an aide to then Congressman William Barretts "He's not to be trusted—he might be in the future if he understands better."

Another on Congressman Barrett himself said: "He has a deep heart and a deep concern for his constituents. Very religious. Liked to joke—enjoyed the grainarium he received."

A third said simply: "Not a very substantial contact."

According to the ex-Moonie contacted by The Star, lobbyists would often meet at the end of the day and compare notes on their congressmen "like a research paper." Deception was encourage, justified by the Moonie motto "Be as wise as serpents, as innocent as doves."

"The implication was to be persistent and cunning—anything to make him like you so he'd become a friend and ally. It was all in the interest of the Mission with a capital M."

But, in the end, she says, she has no idea why she and other lobbyists were in Washington trying to earn friends: She simply did what she was told to do by higher-ups as did others on the team.

Until several months ago the "mission" seemed to be paying off with the cooperation of several congressional members who sponsored several meetings in congressional buildings.

Two years ago the Moonies held an early-morning prayer meetine in the House caucus room with Rep. Bill Chappell and Rep. Richard Ichord as hosts. It was attended by at least six congressmen, including representatives James Mann and Robert Sikes. According to press reports Rep. Ichord said he was "profoundly impressed by the sincerity of their (the Moonies') convictions, their dedication and most definitely by their general appearance of whole-some, genuine Christian goodness."

Last March 21 (1977) under the sponsorship of Rep. Richard White, the Moonies showed a film of their "God Bless America" festival in the House recording studio, and sent invitations to all staking them to attend.

On April 5, they held a lecture in the Rayburn Congress building entitled Message to America. The room required a congressional sponsor but there is no longer a record of who it was.

As well, on at least one occasion last February, Georgia Congressman Larry Macdonald visited the Moonies' Pennsylvania Avenue house to show anti-communist films and give a guest lecture.

Moonies have also told Washington aides that "other" congressmen have visited their house and heard lectures on the Divine Principle but they will not say who. They also speak of plans to visit the homes of some congresmen—including Rep. Richard Kelly of Florida.

Mr. Kelly denies this and says that although he has often spoken to Moonies in the halls, he has no connection with them. When this reporter saw a copy of the Divine Principle—the Moonies' gold-trimmed, black "bible"—on his bookshelf, he could not explain how it got there.

"Any group representing an anti-communist front can be effective in Washington," says Bill Otto, executive assistant to Rep. Chappell, in explaining how some congressmen and staffers "might" have become sympathetic to the Moonies.

"Give yourself an anti-communist posture and you can make a lot of mileage around here. Conservatives in both parties are defence-minded, and most of these Moonies look like a bunch of nice kids. And if your leader can say he was harassed and tortured by the communists, that's no bad either.

"Considering the circumstances, I'd say they did a hell of a job making friends with busy staffers."

S. Korean Major Interviewed in DPRK

PYONGYANG, June 30 (KCNA)—Major Li Jun Gwang of No. 203 intelligence unit of the intelligence command of the south Korean puppet army, who came over to the northern half of the Republic on June 13, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on June 29.

An intelligence gathering officer of "No. 203 intelligence unit belonging to the intelligence command of the army" of south Korea, Li Jun Gwang, 35, mainly collected information on the northern half of the Republic.

He told the reporters that he broke with the south Korean puppet clique and came over to the northern half of the Republic, above all, because he had realized that he could live an honest life for the country and the nation only by coming to the northern half of the Republic where there is the great leader General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

What hardened my decision to be embraced in the bosom of the Republic where there is the great leader General Kim Il Sung was my antagonism against the south Korean traitor group and my disillusionment of service at the "intelligence unit," he said, and went on:

And I firmly resolved to come over to the north, with growing discontent at the Pak Jung Hi group, because I was severely called to task by the superiors as regards the fulfilment of my duty and I felt danger of falling a victim to their brutality.

My coming over to the north was not prompted by a momentary impulse but by my desire to do good for the country and the nation, embraced in the tender bosom of the great leader whom I had long revered deep in my heart.

He gave a detailed account of his crossing the Military Demarcation Line under strict watch and guard.

Citing concrete facts, he exposed the intrigues framed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against the northern half of the Republic and the preparations for a new war hastened by them.

He said:

Now the Pak Jung Hi clique are putting every ounce of effort into increasing the "fighting capacity" for northward invasion under the pretext of "threat of southward aggression."

The "intelligence command of the army" is now forcing the intelligence men to display feverish activities for the war preparations.

It also carries out air reconnaissance of military establishments in the north with reconnaissance planes.

There are home and overseas sections in the puppet army intelligence command, the latter of which dispatches many intelligence agents to foreign countries to collect military information of the north.

There are now ten odd army intelligence personnel dispatched by the puppet army intelligence command to Japan to be active against the north.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying special guerrilla warfare training, while collecting information in preparation for a war.

There is a special guerrilla training centre called "education unit No. 909 under the army intelligence command" in Songdaeri area of Sokcho in the Solak-san ranges, Kangwon Province. This is a top-secret guerrilla training centre directed by Pak Jung Hi himself.

The distance between Sokcho and Pyongyang being 1,000 *ri* (400 kilometres), 1,000 *ri* is the standard in all military training.

Referring to the prevailing sentiments of the officers and men of the south Korean puppet army, he said:

Many officers and men of the "ROK" army boundlessly revere General Kim Il Sung as the national hero who routed the Japanese Kwantung army one million strong and liberated the fatherland and as the peerless patriot and great leader who has built in the north a country for the people good to live in.

Many officers and men of units under the third army corps to which "No. 203 intelligence unit" belongs carry portraits of General Kim Il Sung.

A large number of "ROK" army officers and men are convinced that the country's reunification and prosperity can be achieved and they can live an honest life for the fatherland and the people only when the trust and follow the great leader.

Few officers and men want to share fate with such a traitor as Pak Jung Hi.

Pak Jung Hi is pictured by the "ROK" army officers and men as lieutenant Okamoto of a "punitive unit" of the Japanese army who murdered Korean patriots in Manchuria under the Japanese rule and a secret agent of the Yankees who informed against many patriots and even his elder brother to be executed in the Ryosu army revolt and as a traitor who has turned the south into an area dependent on foreign capital.

Pak Jung Hi is such a stupid man who is ignorant of politics.

The south Korean puppets on the order of traitor Pak Jung Hi announced that the fishermen of the north who were kidnapped on May 19 were "armed spies" and their boat was an "armed spy boat." But this fabrication ended in failure. The former puppet army officer exposed this as a man who was concerned in this case.

Noting that disillusionment as to service in the army is growing among the "ROK" army officers and men these days, he said:

"Everything in the southern land is of the Yankees and the Japanese and nothing is ours. For whom and for what must we take rifles?" Such thinking is predominant among the "ROK" army officers and men.

None of them think that the south would win in case of a war. They believe that the north would win. Mutual distrust and guard between officers and officers, between officers and men and between men and men and constant uneasiness are prevalent in the puppet army.

Giving his impressions of what he had seen and felt in the northern half of the Republic, he said:

If the people in the south saw the reality of the north for themselves, all of them would want to live in the north.

He further said:

My colleagues in the "ROK" army should have a correct understanding of the reality of the north and depart from their wrong road. The "ROK" army officers and men must not train their guns on the brothers of the north, the fellow countrymen, but turn them to the aggressors and traitors.

He earnestly called upon the "ROK army" officers and men to take the van in the patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for defence of national dignity and sovereignty and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In conclusion, he once again extended deep thanks to the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung who brought him today's joy of rebirth and loudly shouted "long live the great leader General Kim Il Sung" and earnestly wishing the great leader good health and a long life.

Photo shows a Major Li Jun Gwang's press conference held on June 29 at the People's Palace of Culture.

6th Anniv. of July 4 Joint Statement

Chongryun Appeal

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) published an appeal on July 3 to the personages and compatriots under the influence of the "'ROK' Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The appeal denounced the nation-splitting policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique since the publication of the north-south joint statement.

It said:

The compatriots in Japan, too, should turn out as one on to the sacred road of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation.

For the preservation of a durable peace in the fatherland and achievement of its reunification, the U.S. troops present in south Korea, the root cause of war and division, must be withdrawn and outside interference be ruled out, first of all.

Let us all strongly demand the immediate and total withdrawal of the U.S. troops and the discontinuation of the new war provocation manoeuvres.

Let us demand Japan give up its political, economic, cultural and military reinvasion of south Korea and no longer commit acts obstructive to the reunification of our country.

RPR Solidarity Committee

The "Committee of South Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" on July 4 made public a statement on the situation on the 6th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

It earnestly appealed to the patriotic compatriots at home and abroad to rise as one in the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi and for democracy and the struggle against the "two Koreas" plot.

The statement underscored the weighty significance of the publication of the north-south joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the validity of the principles of national reunification contained in it.

Five-Point Policy

In spite of the fact that the north and south reached a complete agreement in the July 4, 1972, Pak Jung Hi alleged that the traitorous "two-Korea" policy in his "special foreign policy statement on the peaceful reunification" June 23, 1973, at the inauguration of the U.S., calling for the separate admission of north and south Korea to the UN.

To cope with such a vicious move, President Kim Il Sung on the same day made public the five-point programme of national reunification at the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome the visiting Czechoslovak party and government delegation.

Follow highlights of the five-point proposal.

1. TO REMOVE STATE OF MILITARY CONFRONTATION AND TO EASE TENSION

The confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces with the Military Demarcation Line in between is a major factor of threat to peace in Korea and a source of misunderstanding and mistrust between them.

Foreign troops are stationed in south Korea and even nuclear weapons deployed there. Under this condition any slight clash on the Military Demarcation Line is fraught with the danger of leading to the outbreak of a war at any moment.

The elimination of the military confrontation and the easing of tension between the north and south are a matter of great urgency and vital importance in improving and developing the north and south relations and realizing the peaceful reunification of the country.

2. TO REALIZE MULTISIDED COLLABORATION AND EXCHANGE

To realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in all domains means that the political forces and people of broad segments in the north and the south cooperate with each other and take joint action, transcending the differences of ideas, ideals and system, for the common goal of national reunification.

It also means that both sides of the north and south fill each other's need, remove distrust and misunderstanding through mutual cooperation.

3. TO CONVENE GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Representatives of all strata of people, political parties and public organizations are to be invited from north and south Korea to participate in this national assembly, so that national consensus may be reflected in the supreme national task of reuniting, and to forget old records.

For national unity, no ideology, ideal or social system should be forced by one side upon the other, and people in both parts should be allowed to choose them freely.

In particular, the democratization of south Korea should precede national unity. In south Korea there are still such fascist repressive laws as the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law." A large number of patriots and democrats devoted to the cause of reunification have been imprisoned and some of them executed, on charge of violating these suppressive laws.

(Continued from page 2)

GREAT NATIONAL UNITY

The principle of great national unity means pooling the nation's wisdom and energy for the purpose of reunifying the country, irrespective of differences in ideologies, ideals and social systems.

Despite the multiple difference existing between north and south Korea, the Koreans consider themselves to be a homogeneous nation. This racial identity is the realistic basis for national unity.

For the sake of national unity, it is necessary to create an atmosphere of mutual respect, trust and understand-

Four-Point Proposal

The latest four-point reunification proposal made at the January 25, 1977 Pyongyang joint meeting of political parties and public organizations is a more concrete embodiment of the three principles and the five-point programme.

Follows the four-point proposal:

1. A great alliance of the socialist forces of the north and the patriotic democratic forces of the south desirous of reunification must be realised for the independent and peaceful reunification.

2. The tension between the north and the south must be eased and the danger of a nuclear war removed for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

3. The source of a discord within the nation must be removed and an atmosphere of great national unity be created for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

4. A north-south political consultative conference composed of representatives of all the political parties, public organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south must be convened to have consultation about all the above-mentioned questions.

The agreed points of the north-south joint statement must be thoroughly implemented to solve the question of the country's reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, the statement said, and continued:

But, no sooner had they signed the joint statement than the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique violated it, with a view to fixing the split of the nation.

The "two Koreas" plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique backed by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries laid a grave stumbling block in the way of the reunification of our country.

The Pak "regime," talking about "economic cooperation between the north and south", tries to use the reunification question as a lever for the long-cherished dream, revealed its intention for permanent rule through the "presidential election."

The reality clearly shows that the struggle against the Pak "regime" must be strengthened not only for building a democratic society but also for preventing the permanent split of the country and realising its reunification.

Let's Fight in Unity to Defend Our Own Human Rights!

S. Korean Dissidents Comment on "High Growth of Economy"

Follow excerpts from statements and declarations released by south Korean students and political dissidents exposing "high growth of the economy" and the miserable plight of workers:

☆ ☆

Normal College Students of Seoul Univ., in their resolution adopted on Nov. 5, 1977:

The economic development ignoring the popular masters has concentrated wealth in the hands of a handful of comprador capitalists and government officials, increasing the so-called robber's village and superpalatial mansions.

Due to the foreign debts amounting to the astronomical figure of 5,500 million dollars, our sisters are forced to prostitute themselves under the name of tourism.

A handbill called "Let's Hold Aloft Banner of Democracy, Nation and Reunification" published on Dec. 8, 1975:

The present regime introduced a double tax called defense tax and antiquoted poll tax called residence tax, increased sharply miscellaneous taxes and duties, and went the length of levying the so-called defense donations for uncertain purposes, which led to the bankruptcy of businessmen and minor traders, and to the impoverishment of the masses.

In spite of skyrocketing prices, driven by the desire to serve the monopoly cliques, they, while suppressing the labor and peasant movements, kept the wages and price of grain at the possible minimum level and aggravated the livelihood of the absolute majority of the population—the workers, peasants and salaried men.

"Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" published on Mar. 1, 1976:

The promotion of the export-oriented industries based on the plunder of the national economy resulted in a trade deficit amounting to 4 billion dollars in two years 1974 to 1975. There is no possibility of this deficit being reduced...Foreign debts totalled 5,780 million dollars by the end of 1975.

The regime has deprived workers and peasants of their right to strike or to form trade unions, permitting the firms using foreign loans and foreign capitalists exploit them at will. The economic construction plan was not worked out to serve the nation's interests. It was an empty dream to try to build a modern industry on the bankrupt agricultural economy. The economic system based on foreign loans is responsible for the corruption.

It is only a question of time that the economy of the country will go bankrupt, if the present economic situation remains unchanged. A long time has passed since the present regime became powerless to save the country from economic failures. This is because economic injustice and corruption thrive at the top of the power structure.

There is no better way to free the nation from the miserable plight than for the Pak regime to step down.

Yonse's 1977 Struggle for the Protection of Democracy published on Oct. 25, 1977:

The policy of economic growth is zealously pursued in the regime under the motto—"10,000 million dollar export and one thousand dollar per capita income."

Today, our economic dependence upon Japan, however, has passed the limit of tolerance to the detriment of the fair name of our nation.

The workers are dying while doing over-time work, low-wage work and harmful labour for the sake of the export drive.

They are under paid for this labour. Only a few plutocrats and privileged people grow corpulent at the expense of the interests of the workers.

Letter to Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan sent by Yun Bo Son on June 27, 1977:

The Park regime has continued to support low wages, which are less than one-quarter of that of Japan, and using it to subordinate the Korean economy to the Japanese economy in the form of a sub-contracts. The Korean economy has already come to depend upon Japan for more than thirty percent of its trade, approximately thirty percent of the foreign debt, approximately seventy investment. The Korean economy is, in fact, incorporated into the Japanese economic block. For instance, if the loans from Japan are stopped, the Korean economy would have a negative growth rate.

Yun Bo Son in his article sent to the editor-in-chief of the Japanese magazine "Sekai" in December, 1977:

It is that whole helping the privileged circles increase their wealth through its economic policy of depending upon the outside forces and benefiting the corrupt privileged, it defines this accumulation of wealth as the industrialization and modernisation of the national economy.

In my opinion the deepening of the phenomenon that "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer" has surpassed the line of explosion by far in view of social structure.

What do the statistical figures that 90 per cent of the nation's total wealth is seized by 6 per cent of the entire population show?

The labour force holding the overwhelming proportion of the people has become a slave for increasing the wealth of the privileged circles.

Letter to Japanese Women published by Kong Dok Kwi, chairperson of the counter measures committee to have Pangrim Textile women workers paid wages in arrests, Jan., 1978:

Accroding to reports, ROK's deficits in trade with Japan were $1.29 billion in 1976 and increased to $1.63 billion during the only 11 months of last year, 1977. This is a concrete example showing that the ROK is being integrated into Japan's commodity market as the days go by. And a petroleum depot, which was not built in Japan due to the opposition by the local residents, is being constructed in the southernmost Koje-do Island of our country, and viscose (raw material of chemical fiber and cellophance) plants, which produce the worst pollution, are being removed to the ROK. Recently such industrial waste matters which are said to still cause pollution even after their being burnt are being brought into the ROK.

Wives of the March 1 manifesto prisoners writing Korean words "minju whoe bok" (the restoration of democracy) (Aug., 1976)

Inaugural Statement of Nat'l Coalition for Democracy

Follows gist of the statement "on the occasion of the inauguration of the National Coalition for Democracy"

—A "presidential election" is to be held on the 6th of July, which is a criminal act for the absolutization and perpetuation of the one-man power.

There we will see the consequences of the steps taken to incite the scramble for the seats of delegates to the "National Conference for Unification" with a promise for unlawful privileges and make people sleep and deprave them with the massive mobilisation of power and money after codifying the enhancement of efficiency and the organisation of national power (in 1972) and abolishing the system of direct election of the president at the point of the bayonet.

— We proclaim here the inauguration of the "National Union for Democracy," representing the resentment and passion the people feel, desiring democracy, when a big burlesque is going to be staged.

We will fight in unity to restore the lost sovereignty and defend the rights of the people for ourselves.

— The organization will be steadily expanded in the future.

The door is open to all the people and we may invite public servants and officials, too.

— It is only people who truly want the realization of democracy and national reunification, our desire. To this end we have assembled.

We heartily support the human rights declaration of workers and peasants, the patriotic declaration of students, the declaration on education of the professors of Chonnam University and the declaration of conscience of political prisoners which have been published so far.

U.S. Professor Cohen:

Ease of Tension Is Necessary For Restoration of Democracy

Professor at the U.S. Harvard University Cohen held a press conference in Tokyo on June 28 on his way home from his recent visit to south Korea.

Referring to the political situation in south Korea, he said that the question of human rights is closely linked with the movement for socio-economic r eforms.

He noted that U.S. President Carter underscored the human rights problem in south Korea in his election campaign, but he has not fulfilled his pledges though one year and six months have passed since his assumption of office.

Saying that Kim Dae Jung is now in a hospital-prison, he went on:

He is watched by 12 agents of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency and not allowed to go outside, take physical exercise or sun himself. He is forbidden to read books.

The release of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Ji Ha alone will not help toward solving problems in south Korea. The repressive system must be altered.

He quoted Yun Bo Son as saying: "Persons of some reputation are released and allowed to make anti-government statements occasionally. But, this is a trickery of the Pak regime. A large number of unknown democratic personages and students are still in prison. Nobody knows where the students who organized the Sejongro demonstration on June 26 were detained and what are their names."

The problem of human rights in south Korea is closely linked with the movement demanding socio-economic reforms. The Pak regime once said that those who demand human rights and democracy are some petty-bourgeois intellectuals.

But, today a large number of south Korean people, workers in particular, demand human rights and socio-economic reforms.

The south Korean workers (female workers) demand not only a wage hike but also human dignity and humanized treatment.

Viewed from this point, the situation is very serious. In fact, it can be said that the problems of human rights and socio-economic reforms in south Korea are a powder keg which may blow up at any moment.

The Carter administration must work out a new Korean policy.

He referred to the question of relaxation of tension in Korea.

He said that the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula is very urgent.

He stressed that the tension must be eased on the Korean Peninsula for the restoration of human rights and democracy in south Korea and for the security of the United States and Japan.

He noted that the Pak regime always tried to justify the *yusin* system of 1972 and the suppression of human rights and strangulation of democracy by using "a threat from the north" as a pretext.

Therefore, he stated, the easing of tension is necessary for democracy and the restoration of human rights in south Korea.

He stressed that this problem can be solved only through contacts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The interchange of economy, culture, journalists and scholars should be realised immediately, though it is not official, he said, and went on:

Why does the U.S. administration refuse this?

South Korea is our own make. We gave weapons and aid to it. Accordingly, it is our child. We should assume responsibility for human rights and democracy in south Korea.

390th MAC Meet Held:

DPRK Warns Repeated Kidnaping May Cause Arms Conflict

PANMUNJOM July 3 (KCNA)—The 390th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on July 3 at our side's proposal.

At the meeting major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side said that the recent successive barbarous piratic acts committed by the south Korean puppet clique against our peaceful fishing boats twice, on the east and west seas, are a very dangerous and reckless act that might cause an armed conflict between the two sides. He warned the enemy side that if it continued to commit such acts, it would be no good to it.

The senior member of our side strongly demanded the enemy side return without delay all our fishermen abducted by the south Korean puppets in the West Sea, apologize for the savage piracy against our peaceful fishing boat, punish the criminals and take responsible measures so that such piratic acts may not recur in the future.

According to the statement made by our senior member major general Han Ju Gyong at the meeting, around 18:24 hours on June 27 last our angle fishing net boat No. 512 belonging to the Nampo Fishery Station was trying to go back over her navigational course on the sea at coordinates 38 degrees 02 minutes north latitude, 124 degrees 29 minutes east longitude, south westwardly off Changsan-got, after losing her bearing in the fog, which was so dense that nothing was to be seen even a metre ahead, while catching fish on the sea off Changsan-got, Ryongyon county, South Hwanghae Province.

At that time, our commanding boat gave a wireless instruction to our angle fishing net boat No. 512 straying from her navigational course so that she might steer her course to the north.

However, the south Korean puppet clique mobilized their destroyer, high speed vessel and patrol craft, which surrounded our fishing boat heading for the north in a vicious attempt to seize her. When their attempt to capture our fishing boat sailing north to regain her course turned out a failure, the south Korean puppet clique committed the bestial atrocious act of shelling our fishing boat, sinking her at about 20:30 hours and abducting fishermen.

Our senior member pointed to the fact that following their villainous atrocious act in May last in which they savagely shelled and sank our peaceful fishing boat drifted by engine trouble into the high seas in the East Sea and killed and abducted our fishermen, the south Korean puppet clique again committed a piracy against our fishing boat on the West Sea this time, thoroughly exposing that they are cold-blooded human butchers.

He vehemently denounced the piracy committed of late by the south Korean puppet clique on the West Sea as a flagrant violation of the armistice agreement and international law and as an overt provocation designed to further aggravate tension and to lead the obtaining situation to the brink of a war.

Pak's "Shooting Exercise" Staged in W. Sea

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on July 6 started a "shooting exercise" in the sea near Anmyon-do Island off the western coast of south Korea. Denouncing this exercise, Rodong Sinmun (organ of CC of the WPK) on Jul. 8 in a signed commentary says: This shows their war hysterics is getting more frantic as the days go by.

The commentary remarked:

Today the Korean people and the world peace-loving people desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and are lifting up their voices in denunciation of the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges on the occasion of the Month of Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle (June 25-July 27). Unpardonable is the war racket kicked up by the puppets to challenge this.

Zealously executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are hard at work to kindle a new war in our country.

It is for the provocation of a war against the north that they are staging war exercises almost every day, continuously introducing mass destruction weapons from their masters, the commentary noted.

It stressed:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are now raising a war din under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" to create a terror-ridden atmosphere in south Korean society, divert elsewhere the attention of the people, put down their mounting anti-"government" struggle and thus realise the wild ambition for long-term office.

The war racket, however, will not help them prolong their remaining days.

The more desperately they seek war and split, ignoring the desire of the people for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, the more powerful resistance they will meet and the earlier their doomsday will come.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Pak's "Presidential Election" Farce

Pak Jung Hi again took the "presidential" office through the bogus "election" held at the "National Conference for Unification" on July 6.

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) July 7 branded this as another brigandage of power against the will of the people.

The commentary said that the "National Conference for Unification" is an instrument of Pak Jung Hi the puppet for his permanent rule and a black market for usurping "presidency."

It went on:

Pak Jung Hi recently reorganised the "National Conference for Unification" with his faithful servants. And he let it register him as a sole "presidential candidate" and rig up his "election to presidency" with ease, allowing no one to speak against or for.

The advertisement of this farce as "election" and "victory" is shameless and intolerable insult to the people.

The south Korean people of all strata exposed the illegality of this burlesque of the puppets in the back room, declaring the "election" of Pak Jung Hi null and void. They are strongly demanding the traitor discard his wild ambition for long term office and step down from "power" at once.

What this puppet has done over the past 17 years since his seizure of "power" with the backing of U.S. imperialism is the further conversion of south Korea into an unheard-of hell under the reign of fascism and a dual colony of the U.S. and Japan. He has subjected the people to starvation and caused the tragedy of prolonged split.

The treacherous acts of Pak Jung Hi have become all the more unscrupulous since the establishment of the ill-famed "*yusin* system."

As long as traitor Pak Jung Hi, the dirty splittist, stays in "power," the question of our country's reunification cannot be solved independently and peacefully on a democratic basis in accordance with the three principles of national reunification nor can the danger of "two Koreas" be removed.

Expressing their determination to protest the "election to the National Conference for Unification" which was conducted on May 18, dissident leaders burn "election committee slips".

The commentary further said:

The U.S. imperialists have zealously backed puppet Pak Jung Hi's brigandish usurpation of power, urged by their aggressive design to keep hold on south Korea. This is an anachronistic act running counter not only to the national desire of our people but also to the interests of the U.S. people.

The United States must stop encouraging Pak Jung Hi the puppet who has turned south Korea into a living hell, imposing immeasurable sufferings upon the people and laying a grave obstacle to the realisation of the cause of Korea's reunification.

Pak Jung Hi the puppet must give up the despicable and foolish design to remain in power by means of swindle and step down from "power" without delay, as unanimously demanded by the people.

Well aware through the experience of their bitter life that unless the puppet regime is overthrown, they cannot free themselves from today's sufferings and misfortunes, the south Korean people will bring to justice the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are betraying the nation.

Minju Choson

On the other hand, Minju Choson (organ of the Government of the DPRK) in its commentary dated on July 6 said:

The south Korean puppet clique are hurriedly holding the "presidential election" on July 6 after stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres against our Republic at the instigation of U.S. imperialism with June 25 as an occasion and starting the summer vacation at all colleges and universities late June. This is a brigandish usurpa tion of power.

The south Korean people and broad segments of compatriots in Japan, the United States and other countries struggled against the "election to the National Conference for Unification" held by Pak Jung Hi on May 18 by means of unheard-of brutal suppression and fraudulence to elect his servants to be used as a hand-raising machine.

Fictitious "High Growth of S. Korean Economy"

Recently, the Pak Jung Hi junta is beating the drum of a "high growth of the south Korean economy" by mobilizing mass media in its pay.

The Seoul side makes desperate efforts to justify its treacherous plots to sell off the country to foreign countries, using the words "independence," "self-support" and "modernization."

A plan to establish a self-supporting economy and develop the national industry means to let a wolf take care of a sheep.

It is alleged that south Korea's Gross National Product (GNP) would fast rise to 49,900 million dollars by 1981, per capita national income being 1,284 dollars. Exports are claimed to reach the level of 17,400 million dollars, with imports rising at a "lower rate," helping improve the trade balance and establish a "self-supporting economy."

As a matter of fact, the south Korean economy has become totally dependent upon foreign monopoly capital and the labourers are in the miserable plights as the sacrifices for "a high growth of south Korean economy."

Foreign concerns which were established in south Korea in the forms of direct investment and joint ventures seize the main arteries of the south Korean economy.

Foreign investment was estimated at the 47.8% of a total of the investment in south Korea last year.

Japanese monopoly capital's inroads into south Korea which started on full scale after the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan treaty" has managed to seize key branches of the south Korean economy.

Japan's monopoly funds pumped into south Korea swelled from the 400,000 dollars scale in 1964 to 2,000 million dollars last year to account for 20 per cent of the total amount of foreign capital investments.

U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital now controls 100 percent of the oil refining industry, 80 per cent of the power industry and 100 per cent of the synthetic resin and pulp industries of south Korea. South Korea relies on foreign countries for 97.7 per cent of chemical pulp, 85.3 per cent of timber, 70 per cent of iron ore supplies and most of the raw materials and other materials.

Japan controls south Korea's chemical fibre, aluminum and sheet glass industries 100 per cent, the electric appliances industry 70 per cent, the iron sheet industry 60 per cent and the cement industry 50 per cent.

Workers in Harsh Suppression

The Pak Jung Hi junta is now publicizing 10 billion dollars in exports to prove a high growth of the economy. However, the south Korean workers are faced with harsh realities of life hardly better than 10 years ago.

A man worker talked at a "prayer meeting for workers" held January 13: "I have been engaged in heavy labor for 10-to-15 hours every day during the past 15 years. I have shouldered loads 4 times heavier than my own weight. I've been given on holidays or no overtime pays. I often felt ache all over my body because of heavy labor, but I had to endure for the sake of my family because a complaint meant an impediate discharge." (from the April 1978 issue of Japanese monthly magazine Sekai.)

The minimun monthly living cost for a five-member family is 82,320 *won* (about $187) in south Korea. The south Korean monthly magazine "Sin-Tong-A" reported in its December 1977 issue that 89.1 per cent of the entire south Korean workers earn wages lower than this minimum living cost. A report on 1977's taxation submitted to the "National Assembly" by the "Ministry of Finance" showed that 74.9 per cent of all the 6,739,000 workers (as of 1976) received wages still below the lowest level—30,000 *won* a month or about 68 dollars—to be earned income tax.

Appalling are the low wages of those employed by textile industry (¥720 a day), only one-fifth of the average wages (over ¥3,000 a day) in Japan.

"Sin-Tong-A," taking the case of P. Textile Co., a subcontractor of export commodities, says, "Usually over 70 per cent of women workers quit the job every year. The average monthly wages of its 150 employees are 2,854 *won* (or some 64 dollars) as of June, 1977." The workers, however, dare not to complain, bacause of a constant surveillance by the "KCIA", labor agency and police.

"The Charter for the Korean Workers Right" released by Yun Bo Son and other men states: "Those who stand on the side of the workers are arrested. The National Assembly passes only those bills which suppress labor movement. The press, radio and TV stations have only the freedom to praise all the anti-labor policies of the government, paying no heed to the suffering and anger of the workers."

The south Korean workers are oppressed doubly and trebly by many reactionary laws. The junta, for example, established such laws as "the temporary special law on workers' unions and labor problem adjustment in foreign-invested enterprises" and "the special measure law on national defence," extremely limiting the workers' rights of collective bargaining and of collective action.

But the workers have become gradually united despite such severe suppression. At a meeting commemorating the memorial day of labor held on March 10, female workers demanded that the puppet union cadres resign. Criticism or the executives of the "Workers' General Union" surveillance is an indirect criticism of the Pak junta.

Foreign Debts

South Korea has now become a "kingdom of foreign debts."

Even according to the latest statistics available from the "Economic Planning Board" of south Korea, the amount of foreign debts, medium and long-term due to lenders this year is estimated at a total of 1,820 million dollars and increase of 40 per cent over last year.

The following is the breakdown of the 1,820 million dollars to be repaid: 700 million dollars in principal for both public and commercial loans; 226 million dollars in principal for bank loans; six million dollars in interests for claimable assets; 57 million dollars in principal for drawn-out money from the IMF; and 131 million dollars in principal for less than 3-year loans. Of the figure 1,689 million is for the repayment of long-term foreign loans in principal and interest.

The "Economic Planning Board" says that the principals and interests of medium-and long-term foreign loans totalled 409.4 million dollars in 1972 and lept to 1,040.1 million dollars in 1976 and then to 1,301 million dollars in 1977.

The south Koreans have decided to intorduce foreign capital amounting to 3,080 million dollars on the commitment basis this year.

Foreign capital introduced reached 14,924 million dollars by the end of last year, of which 10,423 million dollars were actually received. The principals of 2,315 million dollars have already been repaid.

Japan offered about 3.2 billion in loans to south Korea but recorded surpluses of 10.3 billion in trade with the latter from 1961 to the end of 1976, "Tong-A Ilbo" reported, October 9. The figure did not include the interests of the loans and the royalties. Japan accounts for 559 out of a total of 881 royalty agreements worth 155.6 million dollars.

The south Korean economy has thus become an economy totally dependent upon foreign monopoly capital.

This is a natural outcome of the misrule of the Pak Jung Hi junta who depend upon outside force.

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